THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

The subscription price of this paper for a year is THERE Dollars, payable in advance.

For the long Sessions of Congress (averaging eightmenths)

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No accounts being kent for this paper, it will not be for-No accounts being kept for this paper, it will not be forwarded to any one unless paid for in advance, nor sent any longer than the time for which it is so paid for.

AGRICULTURAL.

THE WOOL HUSBANDRY OF THE UNITED STATE to which the following correspondence refers, is one of much importance, easily susceptible of being greatly augmented or diminished by the action of the Government, and therefore evidently requiring to be treated with great care and judgment. This branch of agricultural industry appears to have engaged the particular aversion of the Editors of an The Plough, the Loom, and the Anvil," prompt- in ing them to go at once to the highest sources, as respects experience and character, for the best information to be had.

Prices of Wool-Prospects for the Wool-grower. It would be worse than affectation to say that we do not feel flattered by the following testimony to the value of our labor in endeavoring to demonstrate to the farmer and the planter. the wheat-grower and the wool-grower, the cotton-grower and the corn-grower, how essentially and particularly the question of encouragement to all the branches of domestic industry is a question interesting to them.

interest on the actions and opinions of men-a notion in the main well founded-the manufacturer of wool is the last person to whom the growers of wool should apply for candid advice in his business; but there are men whose views are more elevated and extended, and who have the sagacity to see that interests apparently and at first sight antagonistical, are really identical, when looked at philosophically and their true politi-cal economy is thoroughly understood. It is in this understanding of the case, and in a knowledge of character gained by much business intercourse, that both wool-growers and cotton-growers, and those who propose to embark in the manufacture of these articles, apply from all quarters with equal confidence to Mr. Lawrence, of Lowell, for his opinions and advice, well assured that they will be given with equal politeness and cander.

Though well persuaded that every thing from him will comand the attention of the wool-grower, we cannot forbear to invite the regards of every political inquirer after the real economy of agriculture, to the striking fact he states as to the wast difference in the amount of capital invested in this case in the machinery for the production compared with that which is necessary for the conversion of wool; and on that simple aspect of the question, which is applicable in so many cases, let us inquire whether it be not unreasonable, nay, monstrous, to enact a policy or tariff under which the produce of the great machine of production should be transported and sent all the way to Manchester and back, rather than compel the Manchester weaver to come with his light machinery to the great machine of production, here to eat the corn, and potatoes, and veal, and pork, and beef, and mutten, for all which he is compelled to give enormous prices in Manchester to the benefit of the foreign agriculturist? Will our people suffer themselves forever to be caught and led by the nose, and at last ridden bare-back by demogogues, as the gaucho catches

My DEAR SIR : I cheerfully comply with your request, and hand you copies of the letters you read when here a few days since. The best remedy I can think of for the evils under which the country is suffering is that every man, woman, and child in the United States shall take a copy of your admirable paper, "The Plough, Loom, and Anvil," read it carefully, and practise on the doctrines laid down therein.

I remain your friend, truly, SAM. LAWRENCE.

Moore's Salt-works, Jefferson Co., Ohio. DEAR STR: I hope it will not be offensive to you in find-ing one addressing you with whom you have no acquaintance. I desire some information in reference to the wool market, and can think of no person at present whose opinions would be entitled to more consideration than yours. I mean not only the present value, but the prospective value some years to come. In 1840 I purchased one hundred native ewes; with these and their progeny I have bred from the best merino bucks and their progeny I have bred from the best merino bucks I could procure. My present stock is, say twelve hundred; a few of the original stock are still living. Taking my whole lot together it is tolerably nice wool. Last year it brought twenty-nine cents cash; this year I sold it at twenty-seven and a balf.

But the purchaser could not raise the cash, and I did not choose to let him have it: ______, of Steubenville, offered twenty-six cash; I declined taking it. It is understood that you are not purchasing any wool this season; what does this mean? Will the article advance this winter? The Washadvanced prices. Is the supply too large for the demand? If so, will not the market sink still lower every subsequent Would it be advisable to abandon the business at one year? Would it be advisable to abandon the business at once I will be pleased to have your views at large on the subject. much better with my lands than pasturing sheep. But I lack foresight; I feel discouraged in the business. I have heard men say they could raise wool at twenty-five cents. Those believing this may do so. I cannot and will not.

LOWELL, SEPTEMBER 26, 1848. Mr DEAR STR : Your highly valued favor of the 16th is at Mr Dean Sra: Your highly valued favor of the 16th is at hand, and I beg to assure you that I have much pleasure in replying to your queries, and in giving you such information relating to the great branches of national industry in which we are both engaged as is in my power. The reasons for the great depression in the woollen manufacture of this country are obvious. A short crop of food in 1846, in Great Britain, caused a famine in 1847, and a greater commercial crisis than has been for fifty years on the other side of the water. This caused a very large exportation of manufactured goods to this country, as they could not be consumed at home. Then came the last winter and spring the political and financial troubles on the Continent, with similar effects on consumption and exports to this country. For the last eighteen months this country has been inunduted with foreign fabrics, not one-quarter of which were needed for comfort or luxury. The quantity of French and German broadcloths sold in New York the present year is referred to a sold of the world. The quantity of French and German broadcloths sold in New York the present year is perfectly enormous, and would amaze the wool-growers were they possessed of the facts. These goods have been sold generally at great sacrifices, which fell on the creditors of the makers and shippers, who had become bankrupt. Our own manufacturers have suffered severely by the great fall of goods, prices of which were never so low as at this time. Our own stock of goods was so large that we stopped a portion of our works, and discharged over a thousand hands.

Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE.

This kind of thing cures itself, and my belief is firm that another year will show a greatly improved state of things.
Whether wool will advance in price the coming winter or not, is beyond my judgment; but I have no doubt it will be higher is beyond my judgment; but I have no doubt it will be higher within a year. The supply of donestic wool is not above the machinery. The clip of 1847 was entirely worked up. Do not for one moment entertain the idea of abandoning the business; instead of which make preparations to go on increasing. All the old and new machinery will be in full operation within one year. It would be about as wise for us to send our horses to Europe to be shad, as to depend upon importations of our woollen goods. It depends upon the wool-growers of this country how far the business of fabricating shall be carried; give us the wool at German prices and we shall soon supply ourselves.

wool-grower as the miller is to the wheat-grower. The amount invested in sheep-farms and sheep in this country is

more than four hundred millions of dollars, while not over one-twelfth of that amount is the cost of woollen-mills, machinery, &c. It therefore rests with those representing these hundreds of millions of dollars to decide how far heir interests shall be extended. Strike the woollen interest out of existence in this country, and what would be the value of the lands for the producers of food in this country obtain a foreign market only in secreous of famine, and I ask you if it is safe for so

the producers of rood in this country obtain aforeign market only in sensons of famine, and I ask you if it is safe for so great an interest to depend for their prosperity or the frowns of Heaven? Would it not be wiser to make a market at home, and calculate how much food there is in the hundreds of thousands tons of iron now imported yearly which could as well be made here. Our Government is the cheapest and best in existence, and we have the elements of prosperity beyond that of any nation of which there is a reard. Let us

Believe me, your obedient servant,
SAM. LAVRENCE, R. G., Esq., Moore's Salt-works, Jefferson ounty, Ohio.

Mr Dean Sir: Since Bishop Campbell assumed the guardianship of the fine wool interest of this county I have looked on as an amateur. You are aware that for a great many years previous I gave that branch special stention. If the Bishop has not informed you, it was his cuty to do so, that the French Government, and Belgian also, are allowing high bounties on the exportation of their manufactured woollens; and all goods made of wool from those countries are imported in this way, say—

An article costs in Havre. \$100.00

Bounty	
Duty 30 per cent	88.00 26.40
	114.40
Should be, cost	100.00 30.00
Missa the house is 191 and seed that are	130.00

I believe the bounty is 13½ per cent., but am not sure. The woollen manufacturer is to the wool grower, precisely in he same relative position as the miller is to the wheat grower. In sheep and sheep-farms in this country four hundred milions dollars are invested; in woollen mills and machinery thirty millions. Who is to look into this matter? [Th wool grower or the manufacturer?] Our form of government is the cheapest and best in existence, but its policy is far more unnatural than that of the ostrich. The prosperity of our glorious country depends quite as much upon the success of the wool interest as upon any other great branch of national porting to Europe, which only happens in times of short crops. Let them rather calculate how much food is consumed extreme summit it measures two hundred and ninety-two feet. in the manufacture of a yard of broadcloth in our own country, carrying the whole thing out in its various ramifications. and some others and discuss this thing. Something must be done to put the country on the right basis. There is a jealousy in many parts of the country against manufacturers their influence is comparatively nothing. The agriculturists control the country, and should do. This is right; only pray move and with energy for the paternal care of America industry. I remain your triend and obedient servant, SAM. LAWRENCE.

R. R. R., Esq., Washington, Pa.

THE VICTORY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Address of the Whig Central Committee of the State of Pennsylvania.

The State Central Committee congratulate their ethren in Pennsylvania and throughout the Union the splendid result of the recent election, which as recovered our glorious old Commonwealth from the hands of the Spoilers who have so long preyed on her vitals, and given to her a proud position in the great Confederacy of which she forms so considerable a member.

The returns already received, though not official are sufficiently reliable to warrant us in announcing the election of a Whig Governor, of a Whig Canal with his lazo and subdues for life the free courser of the Commissioner, of a Whig majority of the Congressional delegation, of an increased majority of the lower branch of the Legislature, with the necessary consequence of a Whig United States Senator and of a Whig Treaurer of the State.

These results are eminently gratifying. They have been produced by a deep-seated conviction in the minds of the peo-lowing words: "Mine, sir, is a hard, hard lot. What if my ple that a change in the Administration of the State and Na-tional Governments is essential to their prosperity and wel-extreme for those who call themselves the only true church to produced by a deep-seated conviction in the mirds of the peofare, and a stern determination to rebuke and avenge the scandalous frauds which were practised upon them in the canvass of 1844. To the workingmen of the State-those who toil in the mines, and the furnaces, and the forges, and the factoies-this great revolution is in a large degree to be attributed. Convinced that their interests had been betrayed by the lead ers of the miscalled Democratic party, and assured that those interests would be restored by the election of Johnston as Governor and Taylor as President, they have rallied to our stand ard by thousands, and have assisted us to actieve a triumph such as this country has not heretofore witnessed-a triumph as brilliant as it is destined to be permanent.

Of the result of the election in November we do not enter tain a doubt. All the causes which influenced the campaign which has just closed will operate with redoubled force; and, added to these, the unbounded and richly-earned popularity of our great leader will bring vast numbers to the polls who have hitherto not voted with us. The name of Gen. Taylor-the honest, incorruptible, inflexible, true-hearted man of the people-is a "tower of strength which they upon the adverse faction want;" and the sturdy sons of Pennsylvania, her la borers, and mechanics, and manufacturers, and farmers wil show on the 7th of November how deeply they cherish the memory of his deeds, and how earnestly they appreciate the ex-

But, while we are confident of success, we must urge or fellow-citizens to renewed and redoubled efforts. The organization which has been adopted, ramified into almost every election district, must be sustained and perfected ; the friends of Taylor and Fillmore must be every where active and vigiant; township meetings must be constantly held; documents containing the lives of our candidates must be circulated; disussions as to the merits of our principles must be invited : in a word, all honorable efforts must be employed to accumulate such a majority as will satisfy all the world that Pennsylvanis is fully, firmly, and gloriously redeemed from the bondage of Locofocoism. Our opponents, though prostrate and vanquished, are preparing for the coming contest with the esperation of men who know that their political existence depends upon the result; and in their death struggle they will not hesitate to resort to any means, however vile, or adopt any scheme, however fraudulent, to give them the possible chance of escape from the doom which awaits them.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Chairman Thomas E. Cochran Robert Iredell Washington Townsend James Fox Benjamin Matthias George Lear
Thomas J. Watson
George Erety
H. H. Etter
Paul S. Preston
E. C. Darlington
David W. Patterson

George F. Miller David Cooper Lot Benson William H. Seibert Joseph Paxton George V. Lawre John Fenlon D. A. Pinney L. D. Wetmore John Morrison H. W. Patrick Samuel W. Pears Alex. W. Taylor, State Central Comm

THE TEMPLE OF NAUVOO.

We yesterday mentioned the fact that the Temole of Nauvoo had recently been destroyed by fire. Remembering that Mr. LANMAN, in his " Summer in the Wilderness," had written something about this edifice, we turned to his volume, and found the following description of the Mormon city and its famous Temple :

ROCK ISLAND, JULY, 1846.

On my way up the Mississippi I tarried a few hours at the far-famed city of Nauvoo; and, when I resumed my course, I felt like one just awakened from an incomprehensible dream. Surely, surely Fanaticism is a most foul fiend, and we ought to rejoice with exceeding joy that He who ruleth the armics of heaven is yet the protector of earth and its inhabitants, and will not leave all mankind alone to the mercy of their idols.

The Mormon city occupies an elevated position, and, as approached from the south, appears capable of containing a dred thousand souls. But its gloomy streets bring a most melancholy disappointment. Where lately resided no less than twenty-five thousand people, there are not to be seen more than about five hundred; and these, in mind, body, and purse, seem to be perfectly wretched. In a walk of about ten minutes I counted several hundred chimneys, which were all at least that number of families had left behind them, as me-When this city was in its glory every dwelling was surrounded with a garden, so that the corporation limits were uncommonly extensive; but now all the fences are in ruin, and the lately crowded streets actually rank with vegetation. Of the houses left standing not more than one out of every ten is occupied, excepting by the spider and the toad. Hardly a heart sick.' I am in hopes the dreadful calamity that has window retained a whole pane of glass, and the doors were broken, and open, and hingeless. Not a single laughing voice did I hear in the whole place, and the lines of suffering and care seemed to be imprinted on the faces of the very children who met me in the way. I saw not a single one of those numerous domestic animals which add so much to the comforts of human life; and I heard not a single song even build their nests about the habitations of man. Aye, the very sunshine and the pleasant passing breeze seemed both to speak of sin, sorrow, and atter desolation.

Yet in the centre of this scene of roins stands the Temple of Nauvoo, which is unquestionably one of the finest buildings in this country. It is built of limestone, quarried within the limits of the city, in the bed of a dry stream, and the architect; named Weeks, and every individual who labored upon the building, were Mormons. It is one hundred and twenty tico, with three Roman archways. It is surrounded with piwhile the capital of each is formed of an uncouth head, supported by two hands holding a trumpet. Directly under the tower in front is this inscription, in golden letters: "The House of the Lord. Built by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Commenced April 6, 1841. Holiness to the Lord." In the basement room, which is paved with brick, and converges to the centre, is a baptismal font, supported by twelve oxen, large as life, the whole executed in solid stone. Two stairways lead into it from opposite directions, while on either side are two rooms for the recording clerks, and all around no less than twelve preparation rooms besides. On the first floor are three pulpits, and a place for the choir; and on either side eight Roman windows. Over the prophet's pulpit, or throne, is this inscription: "The Lord has beheld our sacrifice: come after us." Between the first and second floors are two long rooms, appropriate to the patriarchs, which are lighted with eight circular lat, is precisely like that of the first. Around the hall of spacious attic are twelve small rooms, with circular windows of the edifice are two winding stairways, which meet at the base of the tower and lead to the summit; while the roof of the main building is arranged for a place of promenade; and the walls of the noble edifice vary from four to six feet in

it is said that the cost of this Temple was about \$800,000. The owners now offer to sell it for \$200,000, but it will be a long time, I fancy, before a purchaser is found.

the above information was nearly broken hearted. Like the majority of his brethren remaining in the city, he was with-out money and without friends, and yet it was to be his des-tiny, in a few days, to push his way into the wilderness, with a large family depending upon him for support. It was in a most melancholy tone, indeed, that he spoke to me the folextreme for those who call themselves the only true church to oppress me and my people as they have done? My property has been stolen from me, and my dwelling been consumed; and now, while my family is dependent upon a more fortunate brother for support, my little children cannot go into the streets without being pelted with stones, and my daughters cannot go to the well after a pail of water without being insulted by the young and noble among our persecutors. I do not deserve this treatment. I am not a scoundrel or a foreigner, for for from the truth is this appropriate. My craydon. eigner: far, far from the truth is this supposition. My grand-father, sir, was killed at the battle of Yorktown, as an officer of the giorious Revolution; my own father, too, was also an American army officer during the last war; and all my kinernment. Knowing, therefore, these things to be true, and knowing too that I am an honest man, it is very hard to be treated by my fellow-countrymen as a 'wagabond.' Oh, I love this sacred Temple dearly, and it makes me weep to think that I must so soon leave it to the tender mercies of the

own heart was affected by his piteous tale. I gave him dollar for his trouble, when he was called to attend a new arrival of visiters, and I was left alone in the belfry of the

giving a description of the late equinoctial gales at Brase Santiago, thus describes the overflow of that island :

"On the morning of the 22d a truly desoiate prospect pre-ented itself to our view. The famed island of Brasos was under water; nought of land was to be seen but the sand hills Government, which are built upon blocks three or four feet high. Brasos Island had turned to Brasos lake, and those on it began to pack up beds and duds and think of getting on board the vessels—the gale still blowing and the rain falling. In the afternoon the wind hauled to the north and blew violently-the water still rising. Towards night the island was traversed by boats, horses, and wagons (hubs under water) filled with goods and valuables, and with few exceptions the entire population of Brazos took up their abode on board the steamers and vessels in port for safety. It was truly an awful time among the rate. Bresos and Padre Islands and part of Point Isabel were covered with water. Thus it remained during the 23d, and the water still up and the wind still blow ing. This day Capt. Prenties, 1st artillery, in command at Point Isabel, died of yellow fever. On the 24th the wind moderated and the water fell some-it having blowed eight

Again, we say, then, to our friends every where-to all Bream arrived yesterday, from Sierra Leone, having left on

A GREAT CRIMINAL CASE IN VERMONT .- The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press of last Friday says :

LATE FROM OREGON.

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADVERTISER.

"OREGON CITY, APRIL 3, 1848. "I sent you our late papers via California, per brig Henry ; in our present state of affairs, I write you by this opportunity, and send you our last paper, an extra, and last proclamation. shall enclose this with letters for the President, so that I am n hopes you will get it with dispatch.

"Our commissioners succeeded in detaching the Nez Per-ces and Walla Walas from the Cayuse Indians. This is very favorable for us indeed, and we hope now to keep the war in the upper country.

seslie have gone up to the quarterly meeting at the institute. Governor Mason, of California, sent up to Oregon for 800 men to go down and help against the Mexicans; but in our present state of coarse none could be spared. We are in a very poor situation to carry on a war-no money and no amtion of any consequence. I really hope the President will send us a regiment of dragoons, if nothing more.

"We have heard, for years past, that a bill is before Conress, which will certainly pass, giving us thus and so; but Congress breaks us and we hear it passed one branch and was lost in the other, and there appeared to be a perfect un-Senate and another year the House, but never pass both in the same year. We hear of vessels of war being ordered to visit us, of regiments coming out, of monthly mails, steamers, railroads, but which of all these will get here first we do not know. But this we know, 'that hope deferred maketh the vertaken us will cause the protecting hand of our Government to be extended over us. Had not the above promises been made, and inducements held out to citizens of the United States to jumigrate, they would never have come, and the jealousies of the Indians would have slept on, and this have been a fair and flourishing mission field; the Indians

The preceding letter was written, it will be pe before the passage of the Oregon bill by oth Houses, at the recent session of Congress, and its signature by the President. Perhaps it will be some time ve before knowledge of these events is received in

We have received the papers mentioned in the letter. The pectator of March 28 notices, with earnest remonstrance and precation, several recent instances of retaliation upon neighoring tribes of Indians, for trifling acts of aggression committed by them. The dwelling house and goods of the chief of the Molales had been burnt by some of the whites, in revenge for a small theft committed upon a settler; and several of the Calipooias had been severely whipped for stealing cattle. The Spectator urges the duty of caution and forbearance in the present alarming state of the relations with the natives. The following extracts are from the same paper :

STONE COAL AND ORES .- Mr. Moses H. Kellogg has "copper tobacco box" manufactured from the virgin ore of Oregon without smelting, referred to in our last paper. The metal of which the box is composed is exceedingly fine, and speaks significantly of wealth for Oregon from its copper ore. Mr. Kellogg has been an exporer and worker of lead mines in the State of Illinois, and he assures us that upon a recent visit to the Cowlitz neighborhood, he die covered as rich lead blossoms as ever he saw env where. specimen of iron ore, to be seen at the furnace of Mr. Price of this city, obtained north of the Columbia by Mr. Kellogg, shows that this highly useful and necessary article is found in Oregon. Mr. Kelloggis engaged in opening out a stone-coal bed near the Cowlitz river, and Aas already shipped several barrels of his coal to California.

MOUTH OF THE COLUMBIA RIVER .- From accidents that have happened to United States vessels at the mouth of the Columbia river it is supposed by many abroad to be unsafe and dangerous of epirance. That this river, like many others, has sand-bars in its wide mouth is true; but that such a river now does and always will afford a channel sufficiently broad and deep for the safe entrance of the largest vessels, of a pilot who is acquainted with its char equally true. For about a year and a half last past, Mr. ment of Oregon, has discharged the duties of bar pilot for the mouth of the river, during which time not the slightest accident has occurred. Mr. Reeve expresses his willingness to take out and bring in vessels at all times, believing that it

perfectly safe to do so.

The United States transport Anita, Acting Captain S. C. Woodworth, arrived in the Columbia river last Thursday Major Hardie came up on her for the purpose of mustering into the United States service any troops that might be raised in Oregon for the purpose of garrisoning Mazatlan and other ports south. The news of our difficulties had not reached lifornia when the Anita sailed.

Commodore W. B. Shubrick, commanding the United States naval forces off Mazatlan, had written to Governor Mason for one thousand men, to be sent down to Mazatlan, for the purpose of holding that point and San Jose during the ummer, as vessels cannot with safety occupy those Southern ports after May.

Governor Mason, knowing that the population of this ter-

ritory was pretty large, sent despatches by Major Hardie Governor Abernethy with a request that four or five compa nics be raised in Oregon and mustered into the United State the war or at least for twelve months. Our present difficult quest, as we stand in need of help at the present time our-selves. If the Indian difficulties were brought to a final setterment, there is no doubt many of our young men would en-ter the service and proceed at once to California; but this all rests in uncertainty as yet. Probably we shall hear from the commissioners in a few days, and then learn our position with regard to the Indians above.

In our last papers from Oregon we had accounts of a battle with the Indians, fought on the Umatilla, in February. The next advices from the commissioners were received on the 23d,

as follows:

We stop the press to announce the return of Messrs. Newell and Palmer, to this city. The commissioners and superintendent of Indian affairs have succeeded in securing the neutrality of the Nes Perces, Walla Wallas, a small portion of the little of the lit traity of the Nes Perces, Walla Wallas, a small portion of the Cayusses, and the Yackamons. They have also intelligence, upon which they confidently rely, that the Spokans, Flatheads, and most of the upper country Indians are disposed to bear themselves friendly toward the whites. Upon the return of Messers. Lee, Newell, and Palmer to the Dalles, they held a long talk with the De Chutes Indians: the conference resulted in an assurance on the part of the Indians that from that time they were the friends of the Americans. The "murderers" have a force of about two hundred men, composed of Cayusses and the vicious and teckless of the neighing tribes, who have mostly left the Cayuse country; the are followed by Col. Gilliam and party.

Capt. McKay is in feeble health, and will soon return with

his whole party.

We repeat, much good has been accomplished by the commissioners and the superintendent of Indian affairs.

The following is the proclamation spoken of in the letter. It was published in an extra Spectator, dated April 3. PROCLAMATION.

By GREAGE AREBKETHY, Governor of Oregon Territory Recent accounts from the seat of war show that the Indian Again, we say, then, to our friends every where—to all those by whatever party name they may have heretofore been designated, who have contributed to the grand result which has just been accomplished—be active, vigilant, and untiring; labor yourselves, and invite your friends and neighbors to labor in the good cause, and Zachary Taylor and Millard ed, 500 slaves. The schooner Water Witch had 472. The majority which has never been paralleled.

ALEXANDER RAMSEY, Chairman.

Bream arrived yesterday, from Sierra Leone, having left on the 1st ultimo. Mr. Ketchum, her supercargo, informs us the 1st ultimo. Mr. Ketchum, her supercargo, informs us the 1st ultimo. Mr. Ketchum, her supercargo, informs us of the capture of four slavers, all Brazilians, which were condemned and burnt at that place. One of the vessels, a brig, labor yourselves, and invite your friends and neighbors to part the schooner Water Witch had 472. The brig Sea Lark 561. A Spanish schooner, among the number of the capture of four slavers, all Brazilians, which were condemned and burnt at that place. One of the vessels, a brig, labor yourselves, and invite your friends and neighbors to prize to the British brig Alert, had on board, when capture of 500 slaves. The schooner Water Witch had 472. The brig Sea Lark 561. A Spanish schooner, among the number of will encourage portions of them to unite against us, and if they should unfortunately succeed in cutting off or crippling they should unfortunately succeed in cutting off or crippling they should unfortunately succeed in cutting off or crippling they should unfortunately succeed in cutting off or crippling they should unfortunately succeed in cutting off or crippling they should unfortunately succeed in cutting off or crippling they should unfortunately succeed in cutting off or crippling they should unfortunately succeed in cutting off or crippling they should unfortunately succeed in cutting of or crippling they should unfortunately succeed in cutting of or crippling they should unfortunately succee peace, and to keep the hostile Indians busy in their own

ountry, for the war now most either be carried on there

n our own valley.

The question is not now a matter of dollars and cents only "The Grand Jury of our county closed their labors vesterday, having completed the business before them. We understand indirectly that 'a true bill' was found against one Martin Van Buren for attempting to obtain sotes under false pretences. Trial is set down for November 7th, and, so strong is the popular opinion that the accused is guilty, that his conviction is looked upon as certain. Indeed we learn that his

neighbors assist them, fit them out well, and send them on taken have been claimed by friendly Indians and given up

As a people we must assist and carry on the war.

I hope sincerely that the Government of the United States will speedily extend its protecting care over us; but in the hree hundred men in addition to the number now in the field. Three new companies will be organized and attached to the regiment commanded by Col. H. A. G. Lee. Each company consist of eighty-five men, rank and file; the rema will be distributed among the companies already organized.

Each man will furnish his own horse, arms, clothing, and

The companies will bring all the ammunition, percussion caps, and camp equipage they can, for which will receive a receipt from the commissary general. chments in their several counties, and be ready to march to the new companies, after which the line of march will be taken up for Waiilatpu. If a sufficient number of men to

form a foot company appear on the ground, they will be re-

From the same extra we copy the following interesting items:

TREASCREAM OF THE INDIANG A PARTLE OF OR OF SOME MEN, ARMESTION, AND PROVISIONS.—The following letter was received in this city yesterday afternoon from Capt. Maxon, by express, borne by Mr. C. W. Cooke, of the army. The news of the melancholy death of Col. Gilliam, as it passes from mouth to mouth, casts a deep gloom over the countenances of the citizens of this valley. Mr. Cooke was in the engagement mentioned in the letter below, and represents the suffering of the little party which pursued the Capt. Maxon calls for men, ammunition, and provi-There is considerable ammunition in the country, and it should be freely advanced for the use of the army. There is sufficient wheat and flour in the country to supply with bread until the next harvest every white person in Oregon.

We have several times called upon the people, through the columns of the Spectator, for bread for the army. Captain

unfortunate prisoners from the Indians, performed an act worthy of eternal gratitude, the expense of which we hope will some day be cancelled. Very much of the ready means of the country is in the hands of British subjects. Captain Maxon asserts that "Major Lee" possesses the onfidence of the army, and we are happy in being able to

announce that this gallant officer has received and accepted the appointment of colonel of the first regiment of Oregon men. in the place of Colonel Cornelius Gilliam, decrass Colonel Lee has also received and accepted the appointment er, who has resigned this office. Clothed with the power of a civil and military office, Colonel Lee will return to the powers to serve his country.

WASKOPAN, MARCH 28, 1818. Sin: It becomes my painful duty to communicate to you the sudden and unexpected death of Colonel Cornelius Gilhis way to this place. I was at a distance from the wagon where the accident occurred, and therefore refer you to the notes are herewith transmitted.

men, and proceeded in search of the enemy as far North as tion of Dr. Whitman's property that he had induced the mur-derers to give up. Some fifty head of cattle, half that number of sheep, a dozen horses, \$200 dollars worth of clothing, and \$56 dollars in cash, were all he could obtain. On the morn ing of the 13th Captain English, with a number of others whose horses were too much reduced to continue the pursuit

Weteploleske's son, came to us with as surances of friendship from the young chief, and solemn declarations that he would have nothing more to do in this matter.

Johnson informed us that the young chief was encamped on dispersed. Tam Sucie gone to the land of the red wolf. Tilo-quoit and the remainder of the murderers gone the preceding my down to the mouth of the river (Two

Snake river into the land of the Pelouches.

At dark we mounted, proceeded to the mouth of the Two
Cannon, in the vicinity of which we arrived about two hours before day, when, discovering we were among their stock, we rested till daylight, when we moved down upon them wholly inperceived until within half a mile of their camp.

Though their surprise, dismay, and consternation were in-describable, it nevertheless failed to deprive them of their long-sighted policy of cunning and deception, by which they have so often escaped our vigilance; and upon which, without a hundred advantages, they had always rather depend than upor e force of their arms.

When within four hundred yards of their camp we were

met by an old man, unarmed, with one hand on his head, the other on his heart, assuring us they were friends—the peo-ple of the Yellow Serpent—and would not fight us; that the murderers were gone, and our only resource would be to take their stock, with which the hills around were covered. We went into their camp; found the men all painted and

armed, but, from their repeated assurances of friendship, were ordered not to fire, but to proceed to the hills and collect in their stock. When we reached the highlands we saw Snake river just below, full of their stock, swimming over, and thou-sands escending the opposite bank. We succeeded, how-ever, in securing about 500 head of horses and cattle, and proceeded about one mile on our route to the fort, when we were attacked in rear by a large party of Indians—those we had just spared, and Pelouches, to the number of about four hundred. We continued a very warm marching fight till about dark, when we encamped on a small stream, without food or fire. They were shooting in our camp all night, and annoyed our guard so much that we turned out the stock. At daylight we renewed our march, and with it the fight, as vigorously as the day preceding, until within about two miles of the Toosha river, where the enemy charged at full speed to the river, to get possession of the brush at the ford, in which, owing to the swiftness of their horses, they partially

ucceeded.
The history of savage warfare contains few instances greater Indian prowess and daring than the scene which fol-lowed. The struggle for the ford was obstinate for some time: the fire of the combatants mingling together evinced the ob-stinacy of the combat. And here I must say, had it not been for the bold and decided stand of a few young men at the most vulnerable point, the army must have sustained a heavy loss in crossing the stream, perhaps been thrown into confusion and cut to pieces. In an hour the sound of our rifles had hushed. The long battle was ended. We were all over the hushed. The long battle was ended. We were all over the river alive, and but nine or ten wounded, none mortally. It was not so with our enemy. The deafening roar of their musketry which had been sounding in our ears for thirty hours had died way—their shrill war whoop was changed to the melancholy death song—while a number of their lifeless brothers, who lay on the field, heard not their mournful elegy.

They called off their warriors, more anxious to leave the ford of the Toosha than they had been to gain it. We moved on to the foosia than they had been to gain to we have on to the fort, at which place we arrived on the evening of the 16th, worn down with fatigue and hunger, having eaten nothing but a small colt for three days. Two days after a council of officers was convened, in which it was resolved that we had accomplished all we could without more men and amwith to this place, and remove up a sufficiency of ammuni-tion, and confer with you on the further movements of the army. Col. Gilliam was accompanying us in pursuance of this resolution when the fatal accident of his death occurred. at the spring this side of the Umatilla river. We brought with us all the wagens but two, and find here about fifty men,

no afmunition, and little provisions.

Something must be done—and done at once—or abandon the war, and have the Indians in the valley in a month, stealing our property and murdering the frontier settlers. We want, and want very much, a good commander. Colonel Waters will not accept the chief command. We must have a commender of prudence, wisdom, and perseverance, and above all, he must possess the entire confidence of the regiment. You have three there, either of whom has the confiin a destitute situation—some almost without clothing, many without horses, as the principal portion of the horses we have seph rivers. So states the Chicago Democrat.

them. What few remain, not worn out, are in the a few, and cannot be used.

The army threatens soon to be disbanded on account of the expiration of the time of many who made short enlistments.
Captains McKay and English's companies claim to have enlisted but for three months, Captain Thompson's but four months—this should be investigated. There are one hundred and fifty of our boys in the very heart of the enemy's coun-

I shall be constrained to remain here until I receive further orders from you, for which I shall look with all possible speed. Their situation is truly a critical one, and there is no ammu-

nition here to take to them.

If there is a continuation of operations I hope there will

be more patriotism shown in the valley of the Willamette; indeed there must be or we are lost.

The Spokans and Ponderas have sent us word they would

him up the murderers he would give them the property.

The De Chutes and Walla Wallas both would help us if

secessary, were the proper course taken with them.
Several of the boys are quite anxious to return home to ave their farms, learning that some men who have stayed at home have been so unmanly as to occupy them in their ab-sence. A decided stand of the citizens, as well as an as-surance from you that their rights will be protected, would In witness whereof I have signed my name and affixed the surence from you that their rights will be protected, seal of the Territory. Done at Oregon city this first day of April, 1848.

H. J. G. MAXON,

Statement referred to in Capt. Maxin's iener.

FORT WASCOPAN, MARCH 28, 1848. FORT WASCOPAN, MARCH 28, 1848.

We were within fifty yards of the deceased Colonel when he was shot. We heard the discharge of a gun, and some one said, "there is a man shot." We went on and were told it was Col. Gilliam. When we arrived at the spot we inquired how it happened, and were informed that the Colonel went to the hind part of the wagon to get a rope to stake out his horse with; that California remarked that he would get it as immense, and the conflict at the Toosha ford as terpose, and caught hold of a mat and pulled it, when a gun in in the wagon discharged; and that it was supposed that the cock of the gun caught in the mat, which was the cause of

A. GAGE, WILLIAM SHAW.

DESTRUCTION OF NEUILLY.

The devastation and final destruction of the chateau of Neuilly, the favorite residence of Louis Philippe, during the revo-tution of February, was a scene so disgraceful and brutal as to authorize the belief that similar circumstances only were required to call forth the same spirit that moved the French in he revolution of that period.

A young man was recently tried in Paris on the double charge of having been concerned in the insurrection of June and in the burning of Neuilly. In the course of the evidence touching the latter charge, it appeared that immediately sub-sequent to the revolution of the 24th of February, a number of people, amounting to several thousands, assembled at Neu-illy, broke open the cellars, got at the wines and liquors, with which they appear to have been most abundantly stocked, and the most wanton acts of devastation upon the premises. They tore to pieces the rich furniture, destroyed the pictures and works of art, and threw the remains of all out of the windows. A heap having been made of the furniture, &c., the drunken nob set it on fire. The flames extended to the chateau itself and soon reduced a great part of it to ashes. The leaders of observed to be perfectly sober, and appeared to have great con-trol over them. The floors were soon strewed with broken fied that the next morning he went to the chateau with Gen. ordener, and the General, though he had seen many fields of battle, wept at the sight of the horrible destruction which had been effected. "In the cellars," said the witness, "we found dead men with their faces lying in wine; others so drunk that they could not stand upright; others who had to be pushed on like blocks or brutes. There had been 90,000 bottles and 1,200 casks in the cellar, but only 160 bottles and 600 casks remained!" Other witnesses testified to scenes of frightful place on the beds of the King, Queen, and Madame even while the ceiling and floors were giving way, many of in the burning mass. The account of the trial from which the above facts are taken is contained in Galignani's Messenger. ted him of the charge. And why should they not? If they who sacked and plundered and ravaged the Tuileries and invaded the private palace of the King were innocent and even praiseworthy, where was the guilt of him who only took to himself a portion of the wine of which the King had more than enough, and committed to the flames the house for which the King would have no further need?—Boston Traveller.

VELOCITY OF ELECTRICITY.-It is not unfrequently a subject of wonder that the velocity of electricity has been so accurately measured, when its speed is so incredible; and many persons express entire disbelief in the correctness of any such that by a contrivance so ingenious and yet so simple as to be within the understanding of a child, and at the same time inwithin the inderstanding of a child, and at the same time incapable of committing an error. A small mirror, one inch
long, by a half inch broad, is made to revolve on a pivot, and
attached to a spring and cog-work which gives it a swift revolution. It is of course perfectly easy to regulate this velocity
to any required number of revolutions per second. Coils of
wires of various lengths are provided. A coil is taken, say
for example, twenty-five miles in length. The two ends of
this are brought near each other and fastened on a board, on
the flat surface of which is left a break in each end of the wire,
so that the passing electricity shall make a spark as it crosses so that the passing electricity shall make a spark as it crosses each break. A Leyden jar is charged, and a spark sent through the coil. To the eye this appears to cross both breaks at the same instant, although there are twenty-five miles of wire bearched ceiling, in a precise semicircle, carefully measured and divided into sections. If, then, this board be so placed that the revolving mirror may reflect the spark, and (the room of course being darkened) the mirror be put in motion and the charge sent along the coils of wire, the first break in the wire will be marked by a reflection of the mirror on the arch, and the spark at the second break will be a little further alon the arch. Thus, if the mirror be making one hundred revo-lutions per second, and the reflections of the two sparks be one-eightieth part of the circle distant from one another, it is byjous that the mirror has made one-eightieth part of a revolution while the electricity was passing twenty-five miles; and the time occupied is of course one-eight thousandth part of a second, which would give a velocity of 200,000 miles per

After repeating the experiments with coils of wire of various lengths, from five to a hundred miles, and finding the distance between the reflections on the arched wall to vary in precisely he same ratio with the lengths of wire, and the final result to be unvarying, it is evident that the problem has been solved and the velocity of electricity ascertained.

BANDLITI ON THE RIO GRANDE. - We mentioned a week or two since that a party of robbers had plundered several of the Mexican towns cast of the Sierra Madre, and retired into Texas. The Matamoros Flag confirms this statement, and says that this party carried off property to the amount of \$80,000. The Flag also states that hundreds of deserters from the American army and adventurers have formed a league, like the banditti of other periods, and have spread themselves all over the country east of the Sherra Madre. A large party of these robbers, supposed to number 250, it is said, have been seen in the vicinity of Matamoros; and it was reported that they intended to enter the city after nightfall and plunder it. Guards were placed round the city, and the inhabitants were kept under arms several successive nights to prevent the robbers from entering the city. These banditti have strongholds in the wild fastnesses of the Sierra Madre and in the thickets along the Rie Grande, and it is quite doubtful whether the Mexican Government will ever be enabled to sub-due them unless aided by our Government. It was reported at Matamoros that Gen. Bustamente was on the march to that place with 500 men. The presence of this force in the city will probably prevent the robbers from making any attack on it.—Houston (Texas) Telegraph, Sept., 21.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL .- There are already one hundred and fifty boats of all descriptions running on this canal. Of these, five are packets, fifty-eight line boats, and fifty scows. The packets are among the best in the United dence of the regiment. Major Lee as fully as any other man. A force of less than 600 men cannot successfully carry on offensive operations, as the enemy have that force or more within fifty miles of Fort Waters. What men we have are light draught, originally intended for the Illinois and St. Jo-